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The attached documents are true copies of the form P1, P6 and provisional specification of South African patent application No 98/9038

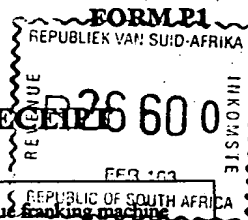
In the name of : **SASOL TECHNOLOGY (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED**Filed on the : **05 OCTOBER 1998**Entitled : **PROCESS FOR PRODUCING MIDDLE DISTILLATES AND
MIDDLE DISTILLATES PRODUCED BY THAT PROCESS****PRIORITY
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17th day of SEPTEMBER 1999Registrateur van Patente
Registrar of Patents

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
PATENTS ACT, 1978
APPLICATION FOR A PATENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
[Section 30 (1) - Regulation 22]



Revenue stamps or revenue ~~franking machine~~ impression
Official date stamp

The grant of a patent is hereby requested by the undermentioned applicant on the basis of the present application filed in duplicate

OFFICIAL APPLICATION NO.
21 01 **989038**

(i) APPLICANT'S OR AGENT'S REFERENCE
F193

FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)

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TITLE OF INVENTION

(iv) 54 **PROCESS FOR PRODUCING MIDDLE DISTILLATES AND MIDDLE DISTILLATES PRODUCED BY THAT PROCESS**

(v) The applicant claims priority as set out on the accompanying form P2.
The earliest priority claimed is

(vi) This application is for a patent of addition to Patent Application No. 21 01

(vii) This application is a fresh application in terms of section 37 and is based on Patent Application No. 21 01

This application is accompanied by:

(viii) *provisional*
X 1. ~~Two copies of a complete specification of~~ two copies of a complete specification of 24 pages.
X 2. Drawings of 1 sheets.
X 3. Publication particulars and abstract (form P8 in duplicate).
X 4. A copy of Figure 1 of the drawings for the abstract.
5. An assignment of invention.
6. Certified priority document(s) (state number):
7. Translation of the priority document(s).
8. An assignment of priority rights.
9. A copy of the form P2 and the specification of SA Patent Application No. 21 01
X 10. A declaration and power of attorney form P3.
11. Request for ante-dating on form P4.
12. Request for classification on form P9.
X 13. Form P2 + copy

(ix) 74 Address for service: **HAHN & HAHN, 222 Richard Street, HATFIELD, 0083, Pretoria**

Dated this 05 day of October 19 98

Signature of applicant(s) or agent

This duplicate will be returned to the applicant's address for service as proof of lodging but is not valid unless endorsed with an official stamp

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
PATENTS ACT, 1978
~~COMPLETE SPECIFICATION~~
[Section 30 (1) - Regulation 28]
Provisional

OFFICIAL APPLICATION NO.		
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51	C10L; B01J

FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)	
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TITLE OF INVENTION	
54	PROCESS FOR PRODUCING MIDDLE DISTILLATES AND MIDDLE DISTILLATES PRODUCED BY THAT PROCESS

Process for Producing Middle Distillates and Middle Distillates Produced by that Process

5 This invention relates to middle distillates having good cold flow properties, such as the Cold Filter Plugging Point (CFPP) measured in accordance with the IP method 309, and a high Cetane number, as well as to a process for production of such distillates. More particularly, this invention relates to middle distillates produced from a mainly paraffinic synthetic crude which is produced by the reaction of CO and H₂, typically by the Fischer-Tropsch (FT) process.

Background to the invention

15 Waxy products of a FT hydrocarbon synthesis process, particularly the products of a cobalt and/or iron based catalytic process, contain a high proportion of normal paraffins. Primary FT products provide notoriously poor cold flow properties, making such products difficult to use where cold flow properties are vital, e.g. diesel fuels, lube oil bases and jet fuel. It is known in the art that cold flow properties of a middle distillate, such as jet fuel, can be improved by increasing the branching of the
20 paraffins of distillates within the proper boiling range, as well as by hydrocracking and hydroisomerising heavier components. Hydrocracking, however, produces smaller amounts of gases and light products, which reduce the yield of valuable distillates. There remains an incentive for a process to maximize middle distillates obtained from FT waxes having good cold flow properties and a high Cetane number.

25 The middle distillate fuel described in this invention is produced from a highly paraffinic synthetic crude (syncrude) obtained from synthesis gas (syngas) through a reaction like the FT reaction. The FT primary products cover a broad range of hydrocarbons from methane to species with molecular masses above 1400; including
30 mainly paraffinic hydrocarbons and much smaller quantities of other species such as olefins, and oxygenates.

The prior art teaches in US 5,378,348 that by hydrotreating and isomerizing the products from a Fisher-Tropsch reactor one can obtain a jet fuel with freezing point of -34°C or lower due to the iso-paraffinic nature of this fuel. This increased product branching relative to the waxy paraffin feed corresponds with a Cetane rating (combustion) value less than that for normal (linear) paraffins, depicting that an increase in branching reduces the Cetane value of paraffinic hydrocarbon fuels.

Surprisingly, it has now been found by the applicant, that a hydroprocessed middle distillate, such as diesel, may be produced having a high Cetane number as well as good cold flow properties. The middle distillates of the present invention could be used on their own or in blends to improve the quality of other diesel fuels not meeting the current and/or proposed, more stringent fuel quality specifications.

Summary of the invention

Thus, according to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a process for the production of a middle distillate or distillate blend, such as diesel, having a high Cetane number as well as good cold flow properties.

The synthetic middle distillate cut may comprise more than 50% isoparaffins, wherein the isoparaffins are predominantly methyl and/or ethyl and/or propyl branched.

At least some of the isoparaffins may be methyl branched.

At least some of the isoparaffins may be di-methyl branched.

At least 30% (mass) of the isoparaffins are typically mono-methyl branched.

Some of the isoparaffins may however be ethyl branched.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a synthetic middle distillate cut having a Cetane number above 70 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, of below -20°C , said distillate having an isoparaffinic content substantially as described above.

5

In one embodiment, the synthetic middle distillate cut is a FT product.

The invention extends to a diesel fuel composition including from 10% to 100% of a middle distillate cut as described above.

10

Typically, the diesel fuel composition may include from 0 to 90% of one or more other diesel fuel.

15

The diesel fuel composition may include at least 20% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 47 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, below -22°C .

20

The diesel fuel composition may include at least 30% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 50 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, below -22°C .

25

The diesel fuel composition may include at least 50% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 52 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, below -25°C .

The diesel fuel composition may include at least 70% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 60 and a cold flow plug point, in accordance with IP 309, below -30°C .

- 5 The diesel fuel composition may further include from 0 to 10% additives.

The additives may include a lubricity improver.

- 10 The lubricity improver may comprise from 0 to 0.5% of the composition, typically from 0.00001% to 0.05% of the composition. In some embodiments, the lubricity improver comprises from 0.008% to 0.02% of the composition.

- 15 The diesel fuel composition may include, as the other diesel, a crude oil derived diesel, such as US 2-D grade (low sulphur No. 2-D grade for diesel fuel oil as specified in ASTM D 975-94) and/or CARB (California Air Resources Board 1993 specification) diesel fuel.

- 20 According to yet another aspect of the invention, there is provided a process for producing a synthetic middle distillate having a Cetane number higher than 70, the process including:

-
- 25 (a) separating the products obtained from synthesis gas via the FT synthesis reaction into one or more heavier fraction and one or more lighter fraction;
- (b) catalytically processing the heavier fraction under conditions which yield mainly middle distillates;
- (c) separating the middle distillate product of step (b) from a light product fraction and a heavier product fraction which are also produced in step (b); and

(d) blending the middle distillate fraction obtained in step (c) with at least a portion of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof.

The catalytic processing of step (b) may be a hydroprocessing step, for example, hydrocracking.

The process for producing a synthetic middle distillate may include one or more additional step of fractionating at least some of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof, prior to step (d).

The process for producing a synthetic middle distillate may include the additional step of hydrotreating at least some of the one or more light fraction of step (a), or products thereof, prior to step (d).

The one or more heavier fraction of step (a) may have a boiling point above about 270°C, however, it may be above 300°C.

The one or more lighter fraction may have a boiling point in the range C₅ to the boiling point of the heavier fraction, typically in the range 160°C to 270°C.

The product of step (d) may boil in the range 100°C to 400°C. The product of step (d) may boil in the range 160°C to 370°C.

The product of step (d) may be a diesel fuel.

The product of step (d) may have a CFPP below -20°C, typically below -30°C, and even below -35°C.

The product of step (d) may be obtained by mixing the middle distillate fraction obtained in step (c) with at least a portion of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof, in a volume ratio of between 1:1 and 9:1, typically 2:1 and 6:1, and in one embodiment, in a volume ratio of 84:16.

The invention extends further to a process for the production of middle distillate fuels from FT primary products, comprising predominantly long chain linear paraffins.

In this process, the waxy product from the FT process is separated into at least two fractions, a heavier and at least one lighter fraction. The lighter fraction may be subjected to mild catalytic hydrogenation to remove hetero-atomic compounds such as oxygen and to saturate olefins, thereby producing material useful as naphtha, solvents, diesel and/or blending components therefor. The heavier fraction may be catalytically hydroprocessed without prior hydrotreating to produce products with good cold flow characteristics. This hydroprocessed heavier fraction could be blended with all or part of the hydrogenated and/or unhydrogenated light fraction to obtain, after fractionation, naphtha and a diesel fuel characterised by a high Cetane number.

The catalysts suitable for the hydroprocessing steps are commercially available and can be selected towards an improved quality of the desired final product.

Detailed Description

This invention describes the conversion of primary FT products into naphtha and middle distillates, for example, diesel having a high Cetane number in excess of 70, while also having good cold flow properties, as described above.

The FT process is used industrially to convert synthesis gas, derived from coal, natural gas, biomass or heavy oil streams, into hydrocarbons ranging from methane to species with molecular masses above 1400.

~~While the main products are linear paraffinic materials, other species such as~~
branched paraffins, olefins and oxygenated components form part of the product slate. The exact product slate depends on reactor configuration, operating conditions and the catalyst that is employed, as is evident from e.g. Catal.Rev.-Sci. Eng., 23(1&2), 265-278 (1981).

Preferred reactors for the production of heavier hydrocarbons are slurry bed or tubular fixed bed reactors, while operating conditions are preferably in the range of 160°C – 280°C, in some cases 210-260°C, and 18 – 50 Bar, in some cases 20-30 bar.

- 5 Preferred active metals in the catalyst comprise iron, ruthenium or cobalt. While each catalyst will give its own unique product slate, in all cases the product slate contains some waxy, highly paraffinic material which needs to be further upgraded into usable products. The FT products can be converted into a range of final products, such as middle distillates, gasoline, solvents, lube oil bases, etc. Such conversion, which
10 usually consists of a range of processes such as hydrocracking, hydrotreatment and distillation, can be termed a FT work-up process.

The FT work-up process of this invention uses a feed stream consisting of C₅ and higher hydrocarbons derived from a FT process. This feed is separated into at least
15 two individual fractions; a heavier and at least one lighter fraction. The cut point between the two fractions is preferably less than 300°C and typically around 270°C.

The table below gives a typical composition of the two fractions, with a ±10% accuracy:

20

Table 1: Typical Fischer-Tropsch product after separation into two fractions (vol% distilled)

	Condensate (< 270°C fraction)	Wax (> 270°C fraction)
C ₅ -160°C	45	
160-270°C	51	3
270-370°C	4	35
370-500°C		42
> 500°C		20

25

The >270°C fraction, also referred to as wax, contains a considerable amount of hydrocarbon material, which boils higher than the normal diesel range. If we consider a typical diesel boiling range of 160-370°C, it means that all material heavier than 370°C needs to be converted into lighter materials by means of a catalytic process often referred to as hydroprocessing, for example, hydrocracking.

Catalysts for this step are of the bifunctional type; i.e. they contain sites active for cracking and for hydrogenation. Catalytic metals active for hydrogenation include group VIII noble metals, such as platinum or palladium, or a sulphided Group VIII base metals, e.g. nickel, cobalt, which may or may not include a sulphided Group VI metal, e.g. molybdenum. The support for the metals can be any refractory oxide, such as silica, alumina, titania, zirconia, vanadia and other Group III, IV, VA and VI oxides, alone or in combination with other refractory oxides. Alternatively, the support can partly or totally consist of zeolite. However, for this invention the preferred support is amorphous silica-alumina.

Process conditions for hydrocracking can be varied over a wide range and are usually laboriously chosen after extensive experimentation to optimize the yield of middle distillates. In this regard, it is important to note that, as in many chemical reactions, there is a trade-off between conversion and selectivity. A very high conversion will result in a high yield of gases and low yield of distillate fuels. It is therefore important to painstakingly tune the process conditions in order to limit the conversion of >370°C hydrocarbons. Table 2 gives a list of the preferred conditions.

Table 2: Process conditions for hydrocracking

CONDITION	BROAD RANGE	PREFERRED RANGE
Temperature, °C	150-450	340-400
Pressure, barg	10-200	30-80
Hydrogen Flow Rate, m ³ _n /m ³ feed	100-2000	800-1600
Conversion of >370°C material, mass %	30-80	50-70

Nevertheless, it is possible to convert all the >370°C material in the feedstock by recycling the part that is not converted during the hydrocracking process.

As is evident from table 1, most of the fraction boiling below 270°C is already in the typical boiling range for diesel, i.e. 160-370°C. This fraction may or may not be subjected to hydrotreating. By hydrotreating, hetero-atoms are removed and unsaturated compounds are hydrogenated. Hydrotreating is a well-known industrial process, catalyzed by any catalyst having a hydrogenation function, e.g. Group VIII noble metal or sulphided base metal or Group VI metals, or combinations thereof. Preferred supports are alumina and silica.

Table 3 gives typical operating conditions for the hydrotreating process.

Table 3: Operating conditions for the hydrotreating process.

CONDITION	BROAD RANGE	PREFERRED RANGE
Temperature, °C	150-450	200-400
Pressure, bar(g)	10-200	30-80
Hydrogen Flow Rate, m ³ _n /m ³ feed	100-2000	400-1600

While the hydrotreated fraction may be fractionated into paraffinic materials useful as solvents, the applicant has now surprisingly found that the hydrotreated fraction may be directly blended with the products obtained from hydrocracking the wax. Although it is possible to hydroisomerise the material contained in the condensate stream, the applicant has found that this leads to a small, but significant loss of material in the diesel boiling range to lighter material. Furthermore, isomerisation leads to the formation of branched isomers, which leads to Cetane ratings less than that of the corresponding normal paraffins.

The combination of highly linear paraffins derived from the <270°C fraction and mainly branched paraffins derived from the >270°C fraction results in a superb diesel. Important parameters for a FT work-up process are maximization of product yield, product quality and cost. While the proposed process scheme is simple and therefore cost-effective, it produces High Performance Diesel, having a Cetane number >70, and naphtha in good yield. In fact, the process of this invention is able to produce a diesel of hitherto unmatched quality, which is characterized by a unique combination of both high Cetane number and excellent cold flow properties. This is believed to be related to a low degree of isomerisation in the 160-270°C fraction of the diesel and contrary to this, a high degree of isomerisation in the 270-370°C fraction of the diesel.

The total amount of isomers in the light boiling range of the diesel (160-270°C fraction) and the heavier range of the diesel (270°C-370°C) are shown in the following table 4.

Table 4: Isoparaffins: n-Paraffins of Middle Distillate Fractions

Boiling Range	Corresponding Carbon Range	Average Iso:Normal Paraffins Ratio	
		Range	Typical value
160-270°C	C ₁₀ -C ₁₇	0.5 - 4.0	2.2
270-370°C	C ₁₇ -C ₂₃	4.0 - 14.0	10.5

The relatively high percentage of normal paraffins in the light boiling range contributes to the high Cetane number of the diesel fuel, without affecting the cold flow properties. On the other hand, in the heavier range of the diesel, branching is of utmost importance because the linear hydrocarbons in this range provide very poor cold flow properties and in some cases, may even crystallize. Therefore, the amount of iso-paraffins in this range is maximised during hydroprocessing under the process conditions described herein.

It is this unique composition of the synthetic fuel, which is directly caused by the way in which the FT work-up process of this invention is operated, that leads to the unique characteristics of said fuel.

The applicant has also found, that from the perspective of fuel quality, it is not necessary to hydrotreat the <270°C fraction, adding said fraction directly to the products from hydrocracking the wax. While this results in the inclusion of oxygenates and unsaturates in the final diesel, fuel specifications usually allow for this.

- 5 Circumventing the need for hydrotreatment of the condensate results in considerable savings of capital and operating costs.

10 The described FT work-up process of Figure 1 may be combined in a number of configurations. The applicant considers these an exercise in what is known in the art as Process Synthesis Optimisation.

However, the specific process conditions for the Work-up of FT primary products , the possible process configurations of which are outlined in Table 5, were obtained after extensive and laborious experimentation and design.

15

Table 5 - Possible Fischer-Tropsch Product Work-up Process Configurations

Process Step		Process Configuration					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
2	Light FT Product Fractionator			X			X
3	Light FT Product Hydrotreater	X	X			X	X
4	Hydrotreater Products Fractionator		X			X	X
5	Waxy FT Product Hydrocracker	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Hydrocracked Products Fractionator	X	X	X	X	X	X

Numbers reference numerals of Figure 1

20

FT Fischer-Tropsch

The basic process is outlined in the attached Figure 1. The synthesis gas (syngas), a mixture of Hydrogen and Carbon monoxide, enters the FT reactor 1 where the synthesis gas is converted to hydrocarbons by the FT reaction.

25

A lighter FT fraction is recovered in line 7, and may or may not pass through fractionator 2 and hydrotreater 3. The product 9 from the hydrotreater may be separated in fractionator 4 or, alternatively, mixed with hydrocracker products 16 sent to a common fractionator 6.

A waxy FT fraction is recovered in line 13 and sent to hydrocracker 5. If fractionation 2 is considered the bottoms cut 12 are be sent to hydrocracker 5. The products 16, on their own or mixed with the lighter fraction 9a, are separated in fractionator 6.

5

Depending on the process scheme, a light product fraction, naphtha 19, is obtained from fractionator 6 or by blending equivalent fractions 10 and 17. This is a C₅-160°C fraction useful as naphtha.

10 A somewhat heavier cut, synthetic diesel 20, is obtainable in a similar way from fractionator 6 or by blending equivalent fractions 11 and 18. This cut is recovered as a 160-370°C fraction useful as diesel.

The heavy unconverted material 21 from fractionator 6 is recycled to extinction to
15 hydrocracker 5. Alternatively, the residue may be used for production of synthetic lube oil bases. A small amount of C₁-C₄ gases are also separated in fractionator 6.

The following examples will serve to illustrate further this invention.

EXAMPLE 1

5 A commercially available hydrocracking catalyst was used for hydrocracking of a non-hydrotreated FT hydrocarbon fraction with an initial boiling point of about 280°C. The active metals on the catalyst comprised cobalt and molybdenum, while the support was amorphous silica-alumina. Operating conditions were temperatures between 375 and 385°C, pressure of 70 bar and hydrogen flow rate of 1500 m³_n/m³ feed. The
10 experiment was carried out in a pilot plant reactor. The conversion of >370°C material to lighter material ranged between 65 and 80%. Diesel component A is obtained after fractionation of the reactor products. The properties of this diesel component are given in table 1.

15 EXAMPLE 2

A non-hydrotreated FT hydrocarbon fraction with a final boiling point of ca 285°C and alcohol content of ca. 4.3 mass%, expressed as n-hexanol, was rigorously hydrotreated using a commercially available catalyst. The active metals on the
20 catalyst comprised molybdenum and cobalt, while the support was alumina. The process conditions were temperatures around 250°C, pressure of 68 bar and hydrogen flow rate of 1070 m³_n/m³ feed. The test was carried in a commercial scale fixed bed reactor. Diesel components B and C were obtained after fractionation of respectively the reactor feed and reactor product. The properties of these diesel
25 components are given in table 6.

Table 6: Diesel Blending Components

	Component A	Component B	Component C
ASTM D86 distillation			
IBP, °C	185	161	186
10%, °C	211	188	198
50%, °C	269	224	223
90%, °C	338	263	259
FBP, °C	361	285	279
Density, kg/dm ³ @20°C	0.7766	0.7641	0.7515
Viscosity, cSt @ 40°C	2.66	1.81	1.54
Flash Point, °C	76	61	72
Cold Filter Plugging Point, °C	-32	-18	-17
Cetane Number	69	71	>74

5 EXAMPLE 3

The diesel fraction obtained from hydrocracking a heavy FT material (component A) was blended with a hydrogenated lighter FT material (component B) in a volume ratio of 84:16. The properties of the final blend, called Blend I, are given in table 7.

10

Those skilled in the art will realize that Blend I may be used on its own, but also as a blending feedstock. The combination of a high Cetane numbers, above 70, and excellent cold flow properties, with CFPP substantially better than -20°C, make Blend I an ideal blending feedstock to upgrade crude oil derived diesels.

15

EXAMPLE 4

The diesel fraction obtained from hydrocracking a heavy FT material (component A) was directly blended with a lighter non-hydrogenated FT material (component C) in a volume ratio of 84:16. The properties of the final blend, called Blend II, are given in table 7.

20

Similar to example 3, Blend II may be used on its own, but also as a blending feedstock. In addition to a high Cetane numbers, above 70, and excellent cold flow properties, with CFPP substantially better than -20°C , Blend II contains alcohols and smaller quantities of other oxygenates, the level of which depend on the blending ratio used to prepare the blend.

Table 7: Diesel Blends

	Blend I	Blend II
ASTM D86 distillation		
IBP, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	189	185
10%, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	209	208
50%, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	256	257
90%, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	331	332
FBP, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	356	358
Density, kg/dm^3 @ 15°C	0.7769	0.7779
Viscosity, cSt @ 40°C	2.43	2.42
Flash Point, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	73	67
Cold Filter Plugging Point, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-37	-34
Cetane Number	>73.7	73.3

EXAMPLE 5

The diesel Blend I of Example 3 was blended with US 2-D grade diesel having desired Cetane number and CFPP properties, as shown in Table 8 and charts 1 and 2 below, were obtained.

Table: 8 Performance properties of Sasol SPD diesel, 2D diesel and blends

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	SASOL SPD DIESEL	80:20 SPD:2D	50:50 SPD:2D	30:70 SPD:2D	US 2-D GRADE DIESEL
Cetane number	ASTM D 270	> 73.7	62.2	55.2	50.9	47 (min)
CFPP (°C)	IP 309	-37	-37	-34	-31	-21
Thermal Stability (% reflectance)	Octel F21-61 test (180 minutes, 150°C)	99.1	90	81.2	70.4	66.5
Lubricity: SL BOCLE (g) HFRR (WSD in um)	ASTM D 6078/ CEC F-06-A-96	2700 / 567	2700 / 491	3050 / 473	3650 / 491	3950 / 485

Chart 1: Cold flow properties of SPD diesel, 2D diesel and blends

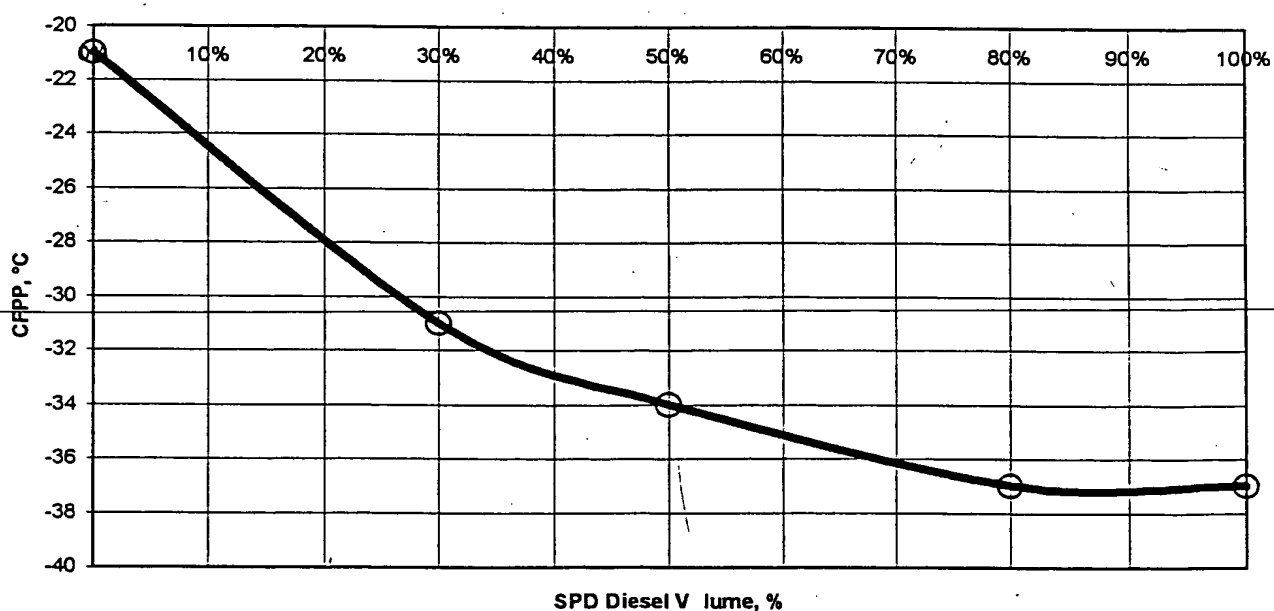
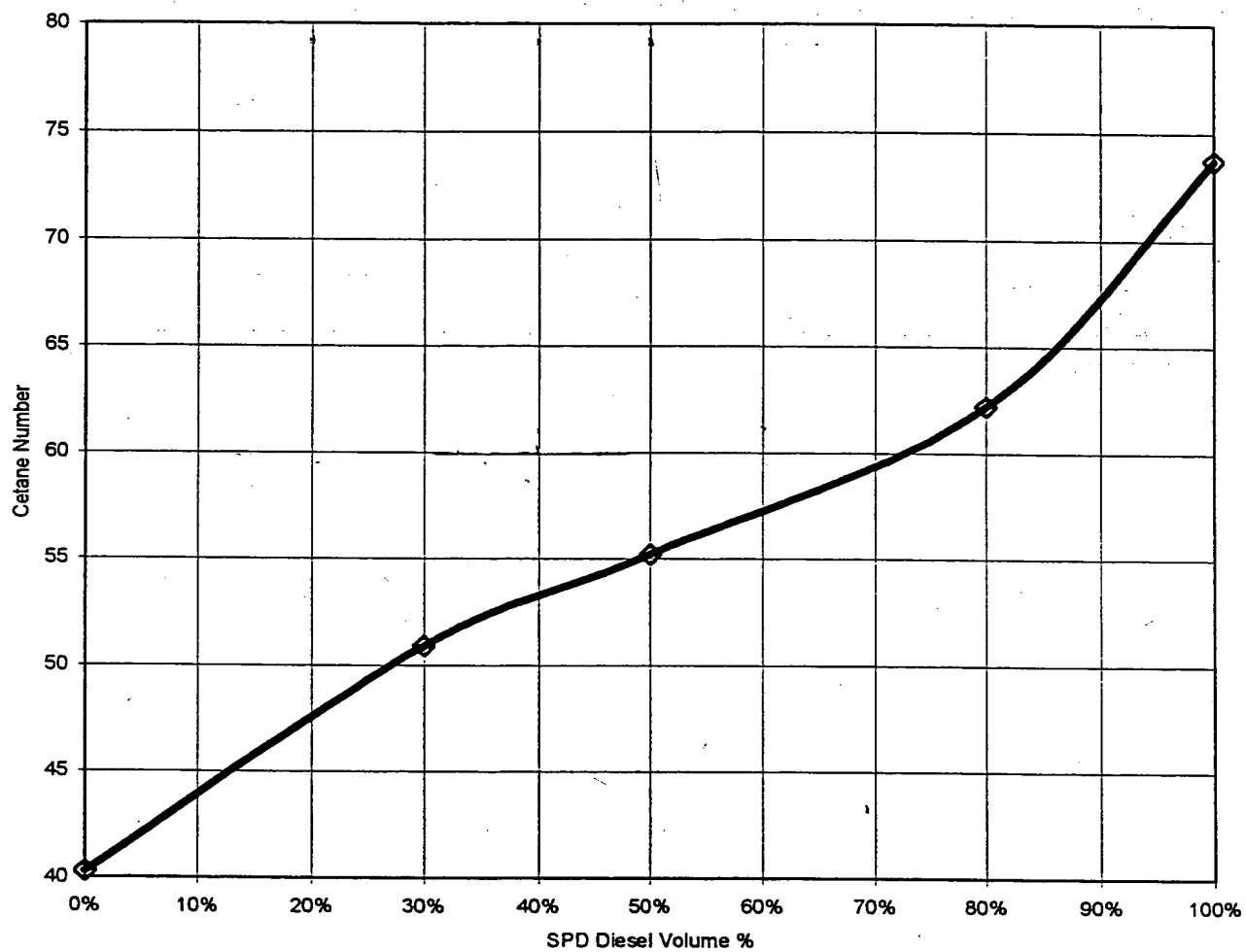


Chart 2: Cetane Number of Applicants Diesel and Blends Thereof.



Claims:

1. A synthetic middle distillate cut comprising more than 50% isoparaffins, wherein the isoparaffins are predominantly methyl and/or ethyl and/or propyl branched.

2. A middle distillate cut as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least some of the isoparaffins are methyl branched.

3. A middle distillate cut as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein at least some of the isoparaffins are di-methyl branched.

4. A middle distillate cut as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein at least 30% (mass) of the isoparaffins are mono-methyl branched.

5. A middle distillate cut as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein at least some of the isoparaffins are ethyl branched.

6. A middle distillate cut as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the ratio of isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio of between about 1:1 to about 12:1.

7. A synthetic middle distillate cut as claimed in claim 6, wherein the isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio is between about 2:1 to about 6:1.

8. A synthetic middle distillate cut as claimed in claim 7, wherein the isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio is 4:1.

9. A synthetic middle distillate cut as claimed in any one of the preceding claims,

having a light fraction in the boiling range 160°C to 270°C wherein the isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio is between 1:2 and 4:1.

10. A synthetic middle distillate cut as claimed in claim 9, having a light fraction in the boiling range 160°C to 270°C wherein the isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio is 2.2:1.

11. A synthetic middle distillate cut as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, having a heavy fraction in the boiling range 270°C to 370°C wherein the isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio is between 4:1 and 14:1.
12. A synthetic middle distillate cut as claimed in claim 11, having a heavy fraction in the boiling range 270°C to 370°C wherein the isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio is 21:2.
13. A synthetic middle distillate cut having a Cetane number above 70 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, of below -20°C, said distillate having an isoparaffinic content substantially as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12.
14. A synthetic middle distillate cut as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the synthetic distillate is derived from one or more FT primary product.
15. A diesel fuel composition including from 10% to 100% of a middle distillate cut as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.
16. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 15, including from 0 to 90% of one or more other diesel fuel.
17. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 15, including from 20 to 80% of one or more other diesel fuel.
18. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in any one of claims 15 to 17, including at least 20% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 47 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, below -22°C.
19. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 15, including at least 30% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 50 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, below -22°C.

20. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 15, including at least 50% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 52 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, below -25°C .
- 5 21. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 15, including at least 70% of the middle distillate cut, the composition having a Cetane number greater than 60 and a CFPP, in accordance with IP 309, below -30°C .
22. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in any one of claims 15 to claim 21, including from 0 to 10% additives.
- 10 23. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 22, wherein the additives include a lubricity improver.
24. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 23, wherein the lubricity improver comprises from 0 to 0.5% of the composition.
25. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 24, wherein the lubricity improver comprises from 0.00001% to 0.05% of the composition.
- 15 26. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in claim 25, wherein the lubricity improver comprises from 0.008% to 0.02% of the composition.
27. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in any one of claims 17 to 26, wherein one of the other diesel fuels is US 2-D grade diesel fuel.
- 20 28. A diesel fuel composition as claimed in any one of claims 17 to 26, wherein one of the other diesel fuels is CARB grade diesel fuel.
-

29. A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate having a Cetane number higher than 70, the process including:

- (a) separating the products obtained from synthesis gas via the FT synthesis reaction into one or more heavier fraction and one or more lighter fraction;
- (b) catalytically processing the heavier fraction under conditions which yield mainly middle distillates;
- (c) separating the middle distillate product of step (b) from a light product fraction and a heavier product fraction which are also produced in step (b); and
- (d) blending the middle distillate fraction obtained in step (c) with at least a portion of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof.

30 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in claim 29, wherein the catalytic processing of step (b) is a hydroprocessing step.

31 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in claim 29 or claim 30, including one or more additional step of fractionating at least some of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof, prior to step (d).

32 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 31, including the additional step of hydrotreating at least some of the one or more light fraction of step (a), or products thereof, prior to step (d).

33 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 32, wherein the one or more heavier fraction of step (a) boils above about 270°C.

~~34 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in 33, wherein the one or more heavier fraction of step (b) has a isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio of between 4:1 and 14:1.~~

35 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in 34, wherein the one or more heavier fraction of step (b) has a isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio of 21:2.

- 36 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 35, wherein the one or more heavier fraction of step (a) boils above about 300°C.
- 37 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 36, wherein the one or more lighter fraction boils in the range C₅ to the boiling point of the heavier fraction.
- 38 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 37, wherein the one or more lighter fraction boils in the range 160°C to 270°C.
- 39 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 37 or 38, wherein the one or more lighter fraction has an isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio of between 1:2 and 4:1.
- 40 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 37 to 39, wherein the one or more lighter fraction has an isoparaffins to n-paraffins mass ratio of 2.2:1.
- 41 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 40, wherein the product of step (d) boils in the range 100°C to 400°C.
- 42 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 41, wherein the product of step (d) boils in the range 160°C to 370°C.
- 43 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 43, wherein the product of step (d) is a diesel fuel.
- 44 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 44, wherein the product of step (d) has a CFPP below -20°C.
- 45 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in claim 44, wherein the product of step (d) has a CFPP below -30°C.
- ~~46 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in claim 45, wherein the product of step (d) has a CFPP below -35°C.~~
- 47 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 46, wherein the product of step (d) is obtained by mixing the middle distillate fraction obtained in step (c) with at least a portion of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof, in a volume ratio selected to provide a diesel fuel having a required specification.

48 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 29 to 47, wherein the product of step (d) is obtained by mixing the middle distillate fraction obtained in step (c) with at least a portion of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof, in a volume ratio of between 1:1 and 9:1.

49 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in claim 48, wherein the product of step (d) is obtained by mixing the middle distillate fraction obtained in step (c) with at least a portion of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof, in a volume ratio of between 2:1 and 6:1.

50 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate as claimed in any one of claims 47 to 49, wherein the product of step (d) is obtained by mixing the middle distillate fraction obtained in step (c) with at least a portion of the one or more lighter fraction of step (a), or products thereof, in a volume ratio of 84:16.

51 A synthetic middle distillate cut, substantially as herein described and illustrated.

52 A diesel fuel composition, substantially as herein described and illustrated.

53 A process for producing a synthetic middle distillate having a Cetane number higher than 70, substantially as herein described and illustrated.

54 A new synthetic middle distillate cut, a diesel fuel composition, or a new process for producing a synthetic middle distillate having a Cetane number higher than 70, substantially as herein described.

DATED THIS 5th DAY OF OCTOBER 1998


HAHN & HAHN
Agent for Applicant

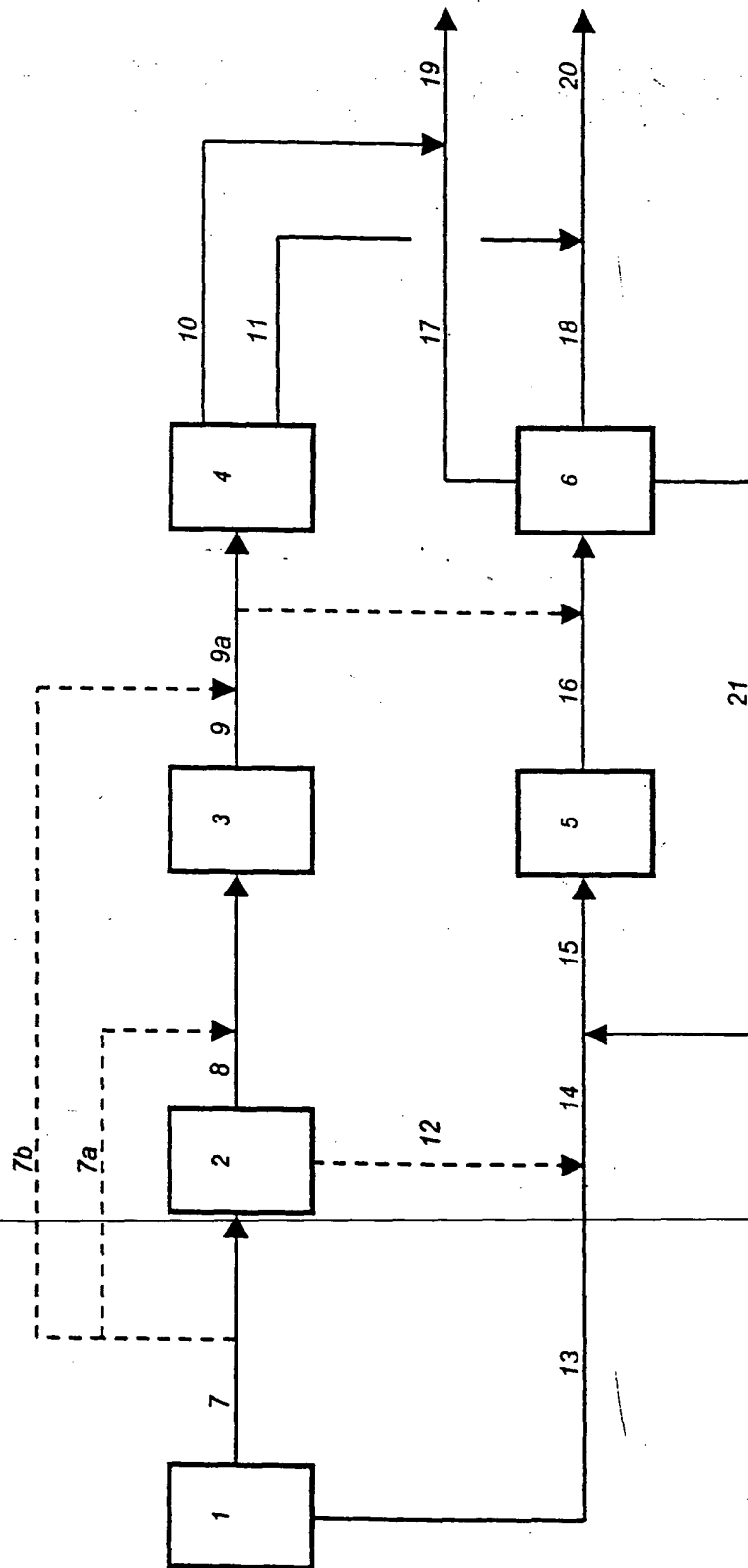


Figure 1

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